



SIMPLY PURE CREAM.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1914

庚申年歲辛三國民華中

PRICE, 8800 Per Month

AGENTS

For the sale of the "China Mail" and "OVERLAND CHINA MAIL" may be made to our agents at the following ports:—
Canton, PATEL & Co.
Hongkong, BROCKLE & Co.
Shanghai, KELLY & WATSON.
Yokohama, KELLY & WATSON.
Manila, A.S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

THORNE'S

No. 4,
OLD VAT
SCOTCH
WHISKY.

As supplied to the House
of Lords and House of Com-
mons.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

TANGO ON THE SANDS.

Clerical Protest.

NEW YORK, July 13.
Churches of various denominations are now protesting against the dancing scene on the sands at the fashionable bathing resorts of New York as a revival of paganism. It is complained that the tango and the hesitation waltz are as popular now with partially-dressed men and women bathers at the seaside as during the spring in hotels and public halls.

The Reverend John Bedford, a prominent Roman Catholic divine, in his sermon last night, urged New York to beware of the fate of the Cities of the Plains. "A band of pandemonium," he says, "provides an orchestra to provoke and encourage men and women to dance in their bathing suits, but one degree, and that a very thin degree, removed from nudity. These shameful creatures, locked in each other's arms, whirl, sway, bend, and dip upon the sand with every evidence of excitement and pleasure both in themselves and in the assembled throng."

Seaside police deny the charges of the clerical critics, and affirm that most women wear bathing costumes this summer of thicker material, and with more voluminous folds, than their ordinary dress. — The Daily Telegraph.

FOREIGNERS IN LONDON.

Many Colonies in the Great City.

London has a great foreign population, and almost all the continental nations have their "colonies" or special quarters in the metropolis. The majority will have received orders to return home for military service, but it can scarcely have been possible for any great proportion to have crossed over to the Continent, and some thousands must remain during hostilities. According to the latest statistics available, there are 135,277 foreigners in London, the various nationalities and their numbers being:—

Russians 38,117.
Russian Poles 15,470.
Germans 27,427.
French 11,264.
Italians 10,858.
Austrians 8,189.
Dutch 4,243.
Swiss 4,419.
Belgians 3,112.
Swedish 1,676.
Danish 940.

In the East End there is an enormous Jewish population, the number approaching 50,000, and there is a constant stream of new arrivals from Russia and Poland. Many are emigrants bound for the United States, but the majority accustom to the attractions of Whitechapel and Bethnal Green. The Italians have securely established themselves in "Little Italy," and representatives of all nations make their headquarters in Soho, the most essentially foreign quarter in London.

All foreigners will, of course, be entitled to retain the civil rights which they have always enjoyed, and it is to be hoped that demonstrations of national feeling will be kept within reasonable bounds. The demonstrations which have already taken place appear to have been of a mild character, even with a suggestion of comic opera in the story of the German who appeared in the crowd carrying a sword.

A NEAT REPORT

Frenchman's Score.

France was recently laughing over the report of a young diplomat to a challenge given by an ex-governor of the annexed provinces, Alsace-Lorraine. The two were neighbours at an official banquet recently, and the young Frenchman was talking of the skill of the French workman. However ugly a thing may be, he was able to turn it into a pretty object," he said. The old Prussian, with an impatient gesture, pulled a grey hair from his beard. "Let him make something pretty out of that," he said gruffly, handing it to his companion. The Frenchman smiled, and carefully placed the hair in his pocketbook, and the conversation changed. A week later the German received a small box. In it was a gold tiepin, the head representing the Prussian Eagle on a rock. The eagle had in its claws the grey hair, each end of which a small gold ball was fixed, and on the one ball was the word "Alsace," on the other "Lorraine." And described in tiny letters on the back was the legend: "You only hold them by a hair."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company advise that the following Stores have agreed not to sell "Milkmaid" Sweetened Condensed Milk (Blue Label) at more than 30 cents per tin:—

Messrs:—

Lane, Crawford & Co.	French Store
Ruttonjee & Son	Bo Sang Wo
Sincere Company	Tai Cheong
The Sun Company	Tak Cheong
Iai Tak Cheong	Chan Yuen
Kwong Fook Kee	Cheong Tai
Kwong Fook Cheong	Wai Loong
Kwong Hip Shing	Sang Tai
Ah Young & Co.	Kwan Tai
Nam Hing Loong	Wo Fat
Kwong Cheung	Tai Shing
The Kowloon Dispensary	

THERE IS PLENTY OF STOCK IN HONGKONG
AND NO SHOP COMPLYING WITH THE ABOVE
TERMS NEED BE OUT OF STOCK.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG
THURSDAY, 13th AUGUST.
8 A.M. 'HONAM.' 8 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN.'
5 P.M. 'FATSHAN.' 5 P.M. 'KINSHAN.'

FRIDAY, 14th AUG. ST.
8 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN.' 8 A.M. 'HONAM.'
5 P.M. 'KINSHAN.' 5 P.M. 'FATSHAN.'

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer) 10.00
Single Fare by day Steamer 4.00
Return Fare by day Steamer 8.00

The attention of the travelling Public is drawn to the comfort afforded by the Companies' vessels. Passengers arriving by Night Steamers from Canton (due at Hongkong about 11 p.m.) are permitted to sleep on board till next morning without extra charge. Electric fans and electric light are available all night.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. 'SUI TAI' S.S. 'TAISHAN'

HONGKONG TO MACAO
Week days at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf
Sundays, at 9 A.M. and 12.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
MACAO TO HONGKONG.
Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sundays, at 7.30 A.M. and 5 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 16th AUGUST.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN,"
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 A.M.
and return from Macao at 2 P.M.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M., and from Hongkong at 12.30 P.M., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. 'HOISANG'

Departures from Canton to Hongkong on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.
Departures from Hongkong to Canton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 P.M.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. 'SAINAM' 688 Tons, and S.S. 'NANNING' 565 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the Hongkong on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, at about 5 P.M. Passengers can return to 'SAINAM' or 'NANNING' by the Company's direct Steamers 'LINTAN' and 'SANTU'. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation, and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fans in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor).

Opposite the Blake Pier.

SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1802

IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARD
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale
and Retail. Ironmongers, Mill Iron and
Foundry tools, Importers, General Store-
keepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 38 and
37, Gung Loong Street, (Old Street, west
of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.
Hongkong, September 4, 1913.

THE CARLTON HOTEL

Recently Renovated and Refurnished.
Self-Contained Suites of Apartments with Private
Bath-rooms attached, Luxuriously Furnished Lounge, Drawing, Reading
and Writing Rooms.
PERFECT SITUATION
Under Personal Management of
O. E. OWEN, Proprietor.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGE
MASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL,
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.
WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway
Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34' 6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2 3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement,
providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES
throughout the Shops ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR:—

JOHN I. THORNTON & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAIT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS,
LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS & PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING & LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 noon at the
Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOO DOCK." TELEPHONE No. 215.

"MUMEYA"

"While-you-wait" Photography

JUST ARRIVED FROM JAPAN A FULLY QUALIFIED ARTIST WITH
APPARATUS AND MATERIALS WHICH CAN FINISH
IN AN HOUR.

PRICE 2.00 per 3 pcs. for Post Card.

No. 8, Queen's Road Central.

TELE. No. 254.

NEW MACAO HOTEL.

PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

THE above hotel will be opened on 1st August, 1914, under new ownership
and European Management. The old place has been renovated and newly
furnished and is now up to date in every respect. Large and airy bedrooms.
Hot and cold baths throughout. Electric lights and fans. Large and comfortable
dining-room facing the sea. Private and Public Bars. Billiard Room. Cuisine
excellent, under experienced supervision. Sanitary arrangements of the latest.
Terms moderate. For further information.

APPLY TO:—

TEL. ADDRESS "PHOENIX" MACAO.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND

GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART

MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.

ADJACENTLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Station, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' Rooms,
Roof Garden.

Terms:—From \$5 per day Max.

Telegraph Add: "Peaceful"

P. U. PEUSTER

Manager.

GRAND HOTEL.

NOTED FOR THE BEST FOOD, REFRESHMENTS, ACCOMMODATION
AND CLEANLINESS.

CUISINE UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

ELECTRIC LIGHT & FANS THROUGHOUT.

F. REICHMANN, Proprietor.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

Portland Cement

In Casks of 375 lbs. net

In Bags of 250 lbs. net

Shewan, Tomes & Co.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

"NESTOR"

Sanitary Fluid.

Reliable Disinfectant.

Two table-spoonsful to a gallon of water for washing
floors, etc., is most useful for the Destruction of Fleas.

PER PINT TIN 50 CENTS

PER GALLON TIN \$2.00

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

32, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

MEE CHEUNG

ART PHOTOGRAPHER.

CHILDREN'S PHOTOS

A

SPECIALITY.

NOTE ADDRESS

"THE HOUSE HONGKONG."

NEW SHIPMENT

Government guaranteed 1st Grade Butter.

Packed specially in Australia for us. Absolutely

Best Imported. None Better quality made.

75 cents per lb.

FOR THE BEST OF EVERYTHING PROCURABLE IN ANY 1st CLASS

RESTAURANT IN THE EAST TRY THE

ALEXANDRA CAFE

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED.)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILERMAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 42, CORONA ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 459.

Shipyards, Sheung Wan, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. K.S.

Estimates furnished on application. WONG PING WA, Manager.

Commenced April 1, 1917.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

(Established 1864.)

SOLE AGENTS FOR

LE MOS

A pure and Natural Lemon Squash.

without the addition of chemicals

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

DIAMOND BRACELETS, RINGS, BROOCHES,
SILVER CUPS, TEA SETS, CIGARETTE CASES,
etc., etc.,

AGENTS FOR
BENSON'S ENGLISH MADE WATCHES.

HOTEL MANSIONS: OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

WING KEE & CO.,

No. 47, 49 and 51, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS, COAL
MERCHANTS, &c., &c., OF FIFTY YEARS STANDING
SHIP CAPTAINS ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE US A TRIAL.
FRANCISCO TSE YAT, General Manager,
Hongkong, August 12, 1914.

BAZAAR IN AID OF FLOOD
RELIEF FUND.

THE COMMITTEE SOLICIT THE AID OF THE PUBLIC, AND WILL BE
PLEASED TO RECEIVE GIFTS OF ARTICLES OF ANY DESCRIPTION
FOR THE ABOVE.

LAU CHU PAK,
CHAIRMAN.

CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
32, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1" to 15"
CABLE LAID 3" to 15"
4 STRAND 3" to 10"
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1914.

THCS COOK & SON.

TOURIST STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS,
BANKERS, etc.

Head Office for the Far East 18, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI, 2-3, FROCHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA, 32, WATER STREET.
MANILA-MANILA HOTEL, P. O. Box 784.

TICKETS supplied to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and
TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the World.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

SUMMER EXCURSION TICKETS to Japan by all Lines.

Chief Office - LUDGATE CIRCUS LONDON, E.C.

A Natural
Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due
to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism
and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil
spirits exist still. We call them "Disease
Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once
lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with
its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches
and pains, is the result.

ENO'S
FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease
germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It
cleans the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new
life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy
action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole
digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young
or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhoea
by removing the irritating cause.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping
a bottle in the house.

Prepared any by

A. O. ENO, LTD., "FRUIT SALT" WORK, LONDON, ENGLAND.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE

INTIMATIONS

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA

(MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKA-
SIMA, OCHI, MUTARE, YO-
SHINOTANI, KISHIDAKE, HOJO,
KANADATE, NAKASUTA, SATO,
SUGIYAMA and KAMITAMADA
Collieries.

AGENTS for RAKITO, & OYUBARI
COALS.

HEAD OFFICE: TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—

Nagasaki, Moji, Karatsu,
Wakamatsu, Otsu, Muroran,
Hakodate, Kobe, Osaka, Kure,
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya,
Tsingtau, Shanghai, Hongkong,
Hankow, Peking.

TEL. ADDRESS for above: "IWASAKI"
Codes:—A1, ABC 8th Ed., Western Union.

AGENCIES:

CHINKIANG: Messrs Gearing &
Co.

MANILA: Messrs Macdonald &
Co.

SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co.,
Ltd.

GLASGOW: Messrs A. R. Brown,
McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

For particulars, apply to
K. KATO,
Manager,
No. 2, PEDDER STREET,
HONGKONG.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND
MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND OF FIFTY
CENTS per share for the Six Months
ending with March 31, 1914, will be PAYABLE
on FRIDAY, 14th AUGUST, 1914, on which
date Dividend Warrants may be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED from TUESDAY,
1st AUGUST, to FRIDAY, 14th AUGUST,
(both days inclusive), during which period
no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, July 28, 1914.

NOTICE:

DOLLAR INSTITUTION, SCOT-
LAND—CHARLES S. DOUGLAS,
M.A. (formerly Edinburgh Fellow, Glasgow
University), Headmaster, which reopens
on 1st SEPTEMBER NEXT, provides at a
moderate cost a complete HIGH SCHOOL
EDUCATION in all Departments from
1st year of age upwards. Illustrated
Prospectuses may be had on application
to the HEADMASTER, or to THOS.
J. YOUNG, F.C.I.S., Secretary, or the
"China Mail" Office.

Hongkong, August 6, 1914.

WATKINS, LIMITED.

(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).

LOST SCRIPT:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
following Shares in the above Com-
pany are alleged to have been LOST:—
Certificate for 50 Shares Nos. 491/490
inclusive in the name of

JAMES BACKHOUSE.

Application has been made to the Un-
derwritten for the Payment of the sum of
\$12.50 (Twelve Dollars Five Pence) and Two
and Five Cents (Twenty-Five) per
Share, declared on the 31st July, 1913, on
the above-mentioned Shares, and should
no objection be lodged with the Under-
written within one month from date hereof,
the application will be complied with.

J. CARPMAEL,
Official Receiver.

Hongkong, July 22, 1914.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

NOTHING CAN EXCEL
OUR
DAIRY BRAND
TABLE BUTTER

It is pure, delicious and positively
the best brand.

On the market.

Insist on getting the genuine article.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE cannot be
better. If Equalled, For Bread
Take, Chilled Creams, Made with Wines &
Liquors.

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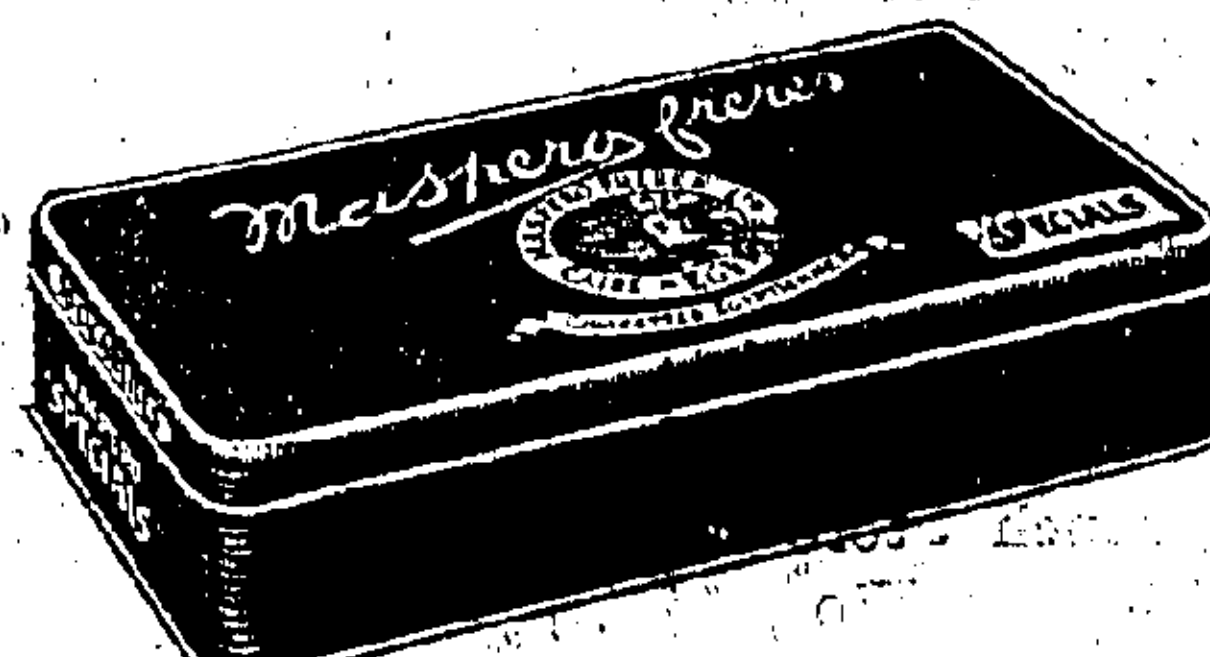
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THE ALEXANDRA CAFE cannot be
better. If Equalled, For Bread
Take, Chilled Creams, Made with Wines &
Liquors.

This trade mark is the guarantee of perfection in
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Maspero "Specials" are packed in hermetically sealed
tins—and so they are fresh in the dampest or hottest
weather.



\$1.50 per 50's tin.

AIRCRAFT OF THE
NATIONS.COMPARISON OF RELATIVE
STRENGTH.

FRANCE'S WONDERFUL AIR FLEET.

Among the interesting items of news
contained in recent telegrams was that
relating to aeroplanes which could be heard
in Paris on their way to the frontier. It is
certain that aircraft of all kinds are playing
an important part in the military operations
of the present war. The aeroplane is a
machine which has revolutionized the art of
war. It has enabled the military commander
to see the battlefield from a high vantage
point, and to direct his troops accordingly.
It has also enabled him to strike his
enemy with great accuracy and with
little loss of his own men. The aeroplane
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During 1912 and 1913, France, Germany,
Russia, Austria and Italy set apart large
sums for their military aviation service,
and the fact that Germany has this year
set apart over £800,000 demonstrates
that she is, to some extent, making up for
her inferiority in this particular kind of
armaments. The aeroplane has developed into a
huge carrying machine and the Germans are
looking forward to their being of great
valuable service during the operations.
This in spite of the many disasters which
have befallen this particular kind of air-
craft, the biggest catastrophe being, per-
haps, that in October, 1913, when one
caught fire in mid-air, causing twenty-eight
deaths. France has been devoting particu-
lar attention to her aviation service, and
as the war has gone on, she has had sixty
aeroplanes in use, forty-nine of which were
employed in active service in the field.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.
The progress of the Royal Flying Corps
in Britain since May, 1912, has been
rapid. This was stated to be the case by
Col. Seely in moving the Army Estimates
in March, 1913, when he referred
particularly to the progress of the Corps
that time consisted of 136 officers and 600
men, and 123 of the officers had flying
certificates. The Army possessed 101
aeroplanes at that time. Since that date, the
numbers have been materially increased.
The latest figures show that a military
aeroplanes in the Royal Flying Corps will
eventually comprise 300 aeroplanes
squadrons, but at present only six have
been formed. There are 185 officers in
the Corps, 173 N.O.s, and 1,089 rank
and file, making a total of 1,429. The
headquarters of the military wing are at
South Farnborough, the officer command-
ing being Lt. Col. F. H. Sykes. The first
squadron (aeroplanes and kites), is at
Salisbury Plain and the fifth squadron
is at Farnborough. The second squadron
is at Farnborough, the officer command-
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rapid. This was stated to be the case by
Col. Seely in moving the Army Estimates
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that time consisted of 136 officers and 600
men, and 123 of the officers had flying
certificates. The Army possessed 101
aeroplanes at that time. Since that date, the
numbers have been materially increased.
The latest figures show that a military
aeroplanes in the Royal Flying Corps will
eventually comprise 300 aeroplanes
squadrons, but at present only six have
been formed. There are 185 officers in
the Corps, 173 N.O.s, and 1,089 rank
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headquarters of the military wing are at
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INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.
NOTICE OF ORDINARY AND
EXTRAORDINARY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY
MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in
this Corporation will be held at the City
Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the
22nd day of August, 1914, at Noon, for the
purpose of receiving the Report of the
Directors and of electing a Chairman of
the Board of Directors for the year ending
on 30th June, 1914, and for the confirmation
of the election of the Directors.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the
Corporation will be CLOSED from
MONDAY, the 10th August, to SATUR-
DAY, the 22nd August, 1914 (both days
inclusive), during which period no transfer
of Shares can be registered.

AND NOTICE is hereby also given that
at the same place and on the same day
at noon, or as soon afterwards as the
Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting shall be
concluded an Extraordinary Meeting of the
Shareholders in this Corporation will be
held when the proposed Resolutions will be
proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions.

(1) That the Directors of the Hongkong
and Shanghai Banking Corporation be
and they are hereby requested and au-
thorized by and on behalf of the
shareholders of the Company to take
the steps necessary to apply for the
introduction of an Ordinance into the
Legislative Council of the Colony of
Hongkong supplemental to THE
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK
ORDINANCE 1886, and the enactment
of the same by the Governor of
Hongkong with the advice and consent
of the Legislative Council thereof to
effect the amendment of Section 20 of
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK
ORDINANCE 1886, hereafter set out
with such modifications (if any) as
they may think fit and to accept such
Ordinance if and when enacted.

The following is the amendment above
referred to:—The deletion from Section
20 of the said Ordinance of the words,
"To take and accept any lands, houses,
or other real or personal property in
satisfaction of liquidation, or payment of
any debt absolutely and for full pro-
vision due and owing to the Company,"
and also to take any Mortgage or other
lien or charge on real or personal prop-
erty as a security for any monies
actually and lawfully previously due
to the Company or for which any person
may have rendered himself liable to the
Company, and to hold such lands, houses
and other real and personal property
respectively for such reasonable time as
may be necessary for selling and dis-
posing of and converting the same into
money, and the substitution thereof
of the following words:—To take,
accept, enforce, release, raise or deal
with any security now held or which
may hereafter be held by the Company,
for any monies owing or to become
owing to the Company, or for any
liabilities incurred or to be incurred
towards or by the Company by way of
mortgage, pledge, hypothecation, de-
posit or otherwise howsoever of every
kind of property or rights.

(2) That the Deed of Settlement of the
Company be altered in manner
following:—

(a) That the following words be struck
out of the lines two and three of
Article 66, namely, the words "for
not exceeding fifteen days before and
seven days after any ordinary
Meeting" and that the following
words be adopted and substituted
therefor namely, "during such time
as the Court thinks fit, not exceed-
ing in the whole thirty days in each
year."

(b) That the following words be struck
out of the last line of Article 66,
namely, "after the Meeting," and
that the following words be adopted
and substituted therefor, namely,
"after the re-opening of the
Register."

(c) That Articles 76, 77, and 78 be
cancelled.

(d) That the following Articles be
adopted and substituted for Articles
76, 77 and 78 namely:—

ARTICLE 76.—"General Meetings shall
be held once in every year, at such time
and place as the Board of Directors may
determine, and if no such time or place
is prescribed, then at such time and
place as may be determined by the
Court, and unless and until otherwise
determined or determined as aforesaid
a General Meeting shall be held in the
month of February every year."

ARTICLE 77.—"The General Meetings
mentioned in the last preceding Article
shall be called Ordinary Meetings."

ARTICLE 78.—"All other General Meet-
ings shall be called Extraordinary
Meetings."

(e) That Article 90 be altered by in-
serting and adopting after the word
"holding" in line five thereof the
words "or by representing by proxy,"
and by striking out at the end of the
said Article the words "present in
person."

(f) That the following words be added
to Article 94:—"The Court may
from time to time, pay to the
Shareholders, such dividend as
ends as appears to be justified by
the position of the Company."

(g) That the following words be struck
out of the first three and a half lines
of Article 174, namely, the words
"Half-yearly ending the 30th June
and the 31st December, shall make
a General Half-Yearly," and that
the following words be adopted and
substituted therefor:—"Year end-
ing the 31st day of December shall
make a General."

(h) That the word "Half" be struck
out of the 16th line of Article 174
and also out of the 6th line of
Article 175.

(i) That the word "twice" and the
words "the 30th day" of June and
be struck out of lines 4 and 5 of
Article 176, and the words "once"
be adopted and substituted for the
word "twice" in the fourth
line thereof.

(j) That the words "or the Ordinary
Half-Yearly" and the words "as
the case may be" be struck out
of lines 10 and 11 of Article 177.



THE DOLLAR MARK

never obscures our idea of
eyeglass service—the first
consideration here is perfect
satisfaction, in glasses and
our patrons never find reason
to complain of our charges.

We use every scientifi-
c method of value in
testing the sight.

FOR ALL EYE TROUBLES
CONSULT US.



Hongkong, May 25, 1914.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day authorized
Mr. GUSTAV TIEDT, to Sign
the Firm.
Canton, 15th July.

W. WEDEKIND & Co.

NOTICE.

GOODCHILD & Co., MERCHANTS
and COMMISSION AGENTS have
this day been established at

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

FORMAZONE.

A REFRESHING, INVIGORATING and PALATABLE drink particularly suited for Tennis and Bathing Parties.

Pints \$1 per doz. Sixpence 60 cts per doz.

PYERIS.

Chemically an exact reproduction of a well known German spring, at half the price. Blends Perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky. Once try a Whisky Pyeria and you will ask for it again.

Prices:—\$0.85 per doz. Pints. \$7.50 per doz. Sixpence.

STONE GINGER BEER.

The only fermented Stone Ginger Beer in the Far East. The real charm of Stone Ginger Beer is the favour produced by partial fermentation; without this the Stone Ginger Beer can be said to be genuine.

Price:—\$0.85 per doz.

DRY GINGER ALE.

FRAGRANT, AROMATIC, DRY. Its "Dryness" is a feature which has helped to give this drink the popularity it so well deserves.

Price:—\$1.00 per doz. Pints. \$0.60 per doz. Sixpence.

Do Yourself A Good Turn By Wearing

"SAXONE"

Boots & Shoes

THE ACME OF COMFORT

We stock them in Heavy Derbys for Rough Use

Smart Shapes in all Leathers for Day or Evening Wear

Ask to see them

Wm. Powell, Ltd

ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE SAXONE SHOE CO.

WE EXPRESS TO ANY ADDRESS

WE CLEAR, SHIP, PACK, OAKRY, TRANSPORT.

STORE AND INSURE

TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HONGKONG PARCEL EXPRESS AND STORAGE CO.

Tel 1203

3 DUDDELL STREET.

THE CHINA MAIL TYPHOON MAP and GUIDE

Enables one to locate the centre of a Typhoon.

Mounted on Cardboard and Taped for Hanging

Price 40 Cents.

From the CHINA MAIL Office.

THE EDWARD DISPENSARY, O. KAMMING & Co., Ltd.

Chemists and Druggists.

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN PRICES

Prescriptions ACCURATELY DISPENSED.

Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines, &c.

24, QUES'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

Surgons, July 12, 1914.

caught and destroyed or captured, and, equally, all must be capable of resisting destruction or capture. In the two dimensions represented by the surface of the sea, with equal powers of vision, getting within destroying distance is a question of speed, and destruction is a matter of superiority of attack over the defence. The dominating weapon of attack has been the gun, and the defence against it has been practically all above water, because there its attack has been made. The torpedo-boat and, later, the destroyer, have delivered their main attack below water, but the attacked ship is held to be quite capable of delivering a counter attack by guns above water, which is an adequate reply to the destroyer. The attack of the submarine is wholly below water, and so far the attacked ship has developed no effective reply of its own. The defence against the destroyer's torpedo is the gun, which is quite ineffective against the submarine. The question of interest at the moment is, what defence can the surface ship have against the submarine's torpedo? There can be only two forms of defence. First, the destruction of the submarine by other vessels, submarine, or others. Second, the protection of the bottom of the surface ships from the effects of under-water attack. The first, the destruction of the submarine, is obviously not the work of a battleship or large cruiser, but must be left to some vessel of the same order of size as the submarine. This destruction must be sought on the surface when the submarine is not submerged, for it seems improbable that a submarine will be able to chase another effectively under the water. In any case, the submarine will be dangerous to the large surface ship until it is destroyed, and, as the means of destruction are not yet certainly found, the question of effectively protecting the battleship against under-water attack seems to be deserving of consideration, unless someone is ready with a real reply to the submarine. Armour on the bottom of warships has been proposed by responsible persons. Sir K. J. Reed and General Sir John Creswell, R.M.A., during their lives, made definite proposals of this character, but they have never been adopted on the outside of ships, partly for the reason that, previous to the submarine, the torpedo-carrying vessel has been effectively answered by the gun, and partly because the resisting qualities of armour, when submitted to attack by torpedoes, have not been sufficiently well known. The effective advent of the submarine seems to justify a serious consideration of the question of applying armour to the bottoms of ships. The question of the weight of such armour must be serious, and obviously the addition of such weight cannot be made without some changes and sacrifices.

THE WAR

The most important news to-day comes to us locally in the Proclamation just issued by H.E. the Governor to the effect that Great Britain is at war with Austria-Hungary. This, of course, was inevitable in view of the fact that Germany and Austria-Hungary are closely allied. In certain quarters there seems to be a disposition to believe that Italy, the other member of the Triple Alliance, may yet join Germany and Austria-Hungary. Such a step, however, is highly improbable, if for no other reason than Italy is financially unfit to go to war with a strong opponent, even if she were not a nation wholly opposed to fighting with Great Britain and France, with whom she has much more in common than with Germany and Austria-Hungary. The latest news from the most important seat of war points to a big battle being imminent. The German troops are mustering in large numbers and are evidently preparing for a decisive engagement. Happily the Belgians will now be assisted by the British as well as the French, and should therefore prove more than a match for the Teutonic troops. Little has been heard of the Russian troops, but it is evident that they are at least holding their own with the Austrians and the Germans. Despite a fresh crop of rumours their continuance to be no news of a naval engagement and it is almost certain that the British have bottled up the German fleet within their own harbours. So far everything is going very satisfactorily for the Allied Forces, who will doubtless give a splendid account of themselves in combined action.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

On the back page of this issue, will be found some interesting news items.

It was mentioned at a conference of charitable organisations in Newcastle recently that in one case the maternity benefit received under the Insurance Act had been spent on a gramophone.

A gold watch and chain with appendage valued at \$250, was the subject of a larceny charge against a Chinese. The prisoner was alleged to have stolen the articles from the person of a Chinese accountant of 104 Des Voeux Road, West, when he was under the influence of drink.

Seen carrying a suspicious looking parcel in Mercer Street a Chinese was asked to stop. He, however, bolted. A larceny charge against him was made. Inside the parcel was a patent discharging and loading gun in two pieces. The prisoner was this morning fined \$50 by Mr. McMahon.

Mr. Hicks-Beech asked in the House of Commons, last month, when the contract with the P. & O. Steamship Company for the carriage of the Indian mails expired. Mr. H. H. House said the contract was now for, inable at any time by either party on twenty-four calendar months' notice. It had been arranged that such notice should not be given before January 31st, 1915.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Among the passengers who arrived by the "Empress of Japan" yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. Holyak, Mrs. and Miss Lawler, Mr. and Mrs. Haslop and Mr. S. Komor.

Mr. Hay Green, the Postmaster of Hong Kong, was drowned at Port Blair recently during a twenty-mile handicap yacht club race. The yacht Sunbeam sank. Five were saved, but Mr. Hay Green, who was unable to swim, sank while trying to get on to the buoy.

A PECULIAR CASE

Mr. Wood this afternoon continued the hearing of the case in which a coal dealer at Yuen-tai is charged with receiving stolen baggage, taken from the Admiralty mail.

Det. Sgt. Browne asked leave to withdraw the charge against the second defendant, who was charged with the theft.

Mr. Wood, who had to the request and put the witness in the witness box. After evidence had been led, Mr. Wood discharged the defendant through lack of evidence and added he would make a report to the Governor as to his banishment. He thought the Government would be acting wisely if he were banished.

THE CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

The Directors' report to the end of the Financial Year ending 31st March, 1914, to be presented at the sixteenth annual meeting held at the Head Office of the Company, Shanghai, on the 29th July, states:—

New Business.—New applications received during the year amounted to 1,197,561.60.

Policies were issued for \$9,462,305.39 and applications for \$1,513,533.52 were postponed or declined.

The total Insurance in Force on 31st March, 1914, amounted to \$45,277,070.80 of which policies to the amount of \$38,496,300 were re-insured.

Income.—The Income for the year amounted to \$3,759,212.92.

Assets.—The total assets now amount to \$12,400,748.38 an increase during the year of \$451,200.12.

Payments on Policies.—The total amount paid to policyholders and beneficiaries during the year amounted to \$2,471,527.47, making a total of \$11,710,423.12 paid since the Company's inception.

The accounts have been audited by your auditors, Messrs. G. H. and N. Thomson who have given their certificate. They retire, but are eligible for re-election.

In accordance with the Deed of Settlement Mr. C. Stephenson retires, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

Mr. A. M. Marshall resigns his seat on the Board on leaving Shanghai. Mr. H. P. Wadman and Mr. G. W. Wheelock have been invited to join the Board and their election requires your confirmation.

C. H. Burkill, Chairman, C. Stephenson, Director, A. M. Marshall, Director, S. B. Neill, Manager and Actuary, J. K. Tweed, Manager and Secretary.

A company controlled by M. R. Randolph, of the well-known American newspaper, has purchased the "Pail Mail Magazine," which will be published by the "Pail Mail Magazine."

A MASTER REMEDY

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA, DIARRHOEA, AND ALL THE STOMACH AND BOWEL AFFECTIONS. It is a sure and safe remedy for all the above ailments, and is a truly wonderful discovery. For a full and complete description of the remedy, see the Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy.

TYPHOON WARNING

The following telegram was received at the American Consulate General from the Manila Observatory at 7.10 p.m. last night:

Cyclone or Typhoon, S. E. of Formosa, moving N. W.

LADY MAY'S "AT HOME"

(Specially Written for the "China Mail.")

The fine weather of Tuesday afternoon tempted numbers of people to pay their respects to Lady May, who was "At Home" at her summer residence at Flag Staff Hill, the scene on the terrace was like an oasis in the desert, here, on a lovely green lawn shaded by a cypress covered wall Lady May received and conversed with her guests.

A special variety added interest to the affair and for a moment one might have been back in England for around the tea table one saw women, women everywhere and only five men, this was a singular state of affairs for Hongkong, where every woman who ever arrived fresh from home, gapes in surprise. "Oh what crowds of men?" Later in the afternoon a few more men arrived, but in most cases they were realizing that "Duty must be done" and were busy with military work.

The majority of the ladies present were not permanent residents of Hongkong, the general feeling amongst those being one of extreme sympathy and pity for their volunteer husbands, who are now combining the duties of the soldier with the usual arduous responsibilities and labours of the office. Wives of sailors and soldiers and Government officials predominated, with just a sprinkling of old residents.

The frocks were cool looking and pretty and a few very smart, and though the absence of the band made things quiet every one seemed very bright and hopeful.

Miss May, who helped her mother to entertain, was busy enrolling names of volunteer nurses; most of the ladies present had received notices of the names of hospitals where instruction in nursing will be provided for 14 hours about three times a week and were asked to select the one they wished to attend. The following is a list of the hospitals:—Government Civil Hospital, Victoria Hospital, Bowen Road Military Hospital, Royal Naval Hospital, Matilda Hospital.

Tennis and Lawn Golf afforded amusement for the athletic and energetic; the talk; and in these times there is little profit in talking, for that which is asserted as a fact and official information one minute is flatly contradicted the next. The wildest rumours floated about, one well known lady was pointed out as having reported and caught a German spy. Another had tales of an exciting and rough voyage taken to a moment's notice from Wei-Hai-Wei to Hongkong. Again one heard talk of tombs and counter plots and all together it was a very thrilling afternoon and no one wanted to go home for there was always a chance that here, at head quarters, one might get a glimmering of news.

Amongst those present were General and Mrs. Kelly, The Bishop of Victoria, Bishop Pezzoni, The Revd. and Mrs. Copley Mayle, The Revd. and Mrs. Cooper-Hunt, Messames Brotherton Barker, Blair Stewart, Kemp, Lobb, Gedge, Carter, Parr, Sutherland, Major and Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. B. Williamson and Miss Williamson, Mrs. and Miss Baker Brown, Mrs. and Miss Fletcher, Mrs. Hodgson with her sister, Miss Henrievien and Mr. Gompertz.

There were some very beautiful dresses, especially amongst the muslins; one trimmed with a pale lemon yellow sash, was very finely embroidered and made with a short coat, with it was worn a Dolly Varden hat trimmed with roses and royal blue ribbon.

Pompadour muslins and Dolly Varden hats were the feature of the afternoon. One costume in pink and blue was an exact reproduction of the Dresden Shepherdess style, and the dressing of the hair and small hat of pink roses completed the effect. A very striking looking woman wore a dress of royal blue chambray, exquisitely made hanging in graceful single lines. Another embroidered ruffled dress in pale grey, with a hat trimmed with saxo blue, attracted a good deal of attention in its smart simplicity. Lady May wore a handsome dress of grey brocade with a black hat and her daughter was in spotted cotton voile with white hat and ostrich feathers. A great number of people were in tennis costume, which always provokes the envy of every woman whose lack of skill in games forces her to wear reception frock, hat and gloves, so unspeakably uncomfortable in this land of heat and perspiration.

PENELOPE

TEETHING CHILDREN

TEETHING CHILDREN have more or less diarrhoea, which can be controlled by giving Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy. All that is necessary is to give the prescribed dose after each operation of the bowels more than natural and after all to "deceive" the system. It is safe and sure. Even the most nervous and dangerous cases are quickly cured by it. For all the full Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy.

THE FAR EAST IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

BRITISH TRADE INTERESTS IN CHINA.

In the discussion on the Foreign Office Vote on 10th inst., Mr. G. A. Lloyd, after reviewing what we had not gained in the Middle East, drew attention to the Far East.

He said that though the position was not quite so serious, there was still ground for great anxiety and criticism. "We had practically no duties on Chinese exports, and we had treated China in every way with peculiar generosity and fairness. Such an advantage in negotiation, together with the advantages which our traders and producers were alleged to possess, should have brought about, one would have thought, an irresistible combination, sweeping the board in China. With other nations handicapped—as everyone on the Government benches would admit—by a system making competition with us in the acquisition of concessions more difficult and exposed to reproach with China could make against them. "Your trade bar export with a huge tariff," no one would have thought they stood a chance in negotiation for what "going." But what were the facts? Excluding for the purpose of his argument Manchuria and Shanghai, where there were not to be any concessions, the Yangtze Valley held a special position, a simple agreement was concluded in 1903 by which, in return for keeping out of certain areas, we were to be given a privileged position in the Yangtze Valley. As the Foreign Office witnesses the agreement it was obviously their duty to see that in return for our so denying ourselves in other areas the agreement was respected by the other nations concerned. He maintained that they had not done so. According to the agreement certain ports were to be open to British trade, and the Yangtze Valley, the Germans, however, had come right down to the Yangtze and also come right down into the valley, while the French, in addition to having built a railway to Yunnan, now got a concession to build from Yunnan to Chien-king. He gave three as examples of what the Foreign Office was not doing and might do to assist more actively the British traders. In the old days our position was not badly contested, but now it was a great international battle for the industries and markets, in which the Foreign Secretary must play a part. It was not good policy, whether in the case of Russia, Germany, or anybody else, to encourage a future and to give way on all these commercial points because of certain arrangements which were operating and would, he hoped, continue to operate in regard to these countries. (Cheers.)

Sir J. Ross wished that the Foreign Secretary, in the matter of commerce and foreign affairs, would take the line which was taken by the great statesman whose name they all deplored, the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. He complained that no British merchant saw the Yangtze Valley as, indeed, in any other part of the world.

In the course of his reply Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, said what is our claim in the Yangtze? We have not got any special title to the Yangtze, except that we have already got vested British railway interests in that region, and we hold that we have the right further to develop railways in such districts, and that new railway concessions ought to be given to the British. But how am I to make that good in the Yangtze region if I am not to be allowed to act in the same way in Asia Minor, and if when the French or Germans have concessions I am to push in and say "no"? You cannot apply one principle in one part of the world, and another in another. The British member asked me what I said I had on my brow with regard to railway concessions. I would much rather that commercial concessions were given with the goodwill of the foreign countries, from which they are obtained, than under diplomatic pressure. If I had laurels I would much rather put them on my brow, but put them in my pocket. (Laughter.) With regard to Chinese railways, notes were exchanged between His Majesty's Government and the Chinese Government, pledged themselves not to alienate the Yangtze region to another Power. That is a good thing, and there has been no question of alienating the Yangtze region. The British member asked the Foreign Secretary to make an agreement in 1895 for sharing loans in China, and financial operations for railways were to be the subject of special agreements. An additional clause was added in 1906 modifying the 1895 agreement so as to allow greater freedom of action on the part of either party. In 1908 an agreement was signed between the two groups defining the sphere of interest of the two countries regarding railway construction in China, leaving the Yangtze Valley to Great Britain and Shantung to Germany. Those were arrangements between two particular commercial groups; they are not like treaties between Governments. In 1909 followed the Hukwang Railway loan agreement between the British, the French, and the Germans, to which the Americans were admitted in 1911. The whole matter of these arrangements has been exceedingly complicated. I have been endeavouring recently, and the groups have been endeavouring, to disentangle some of the most complicated ones. We have now pending considerable railway concessions, and I believe the particular arrangement between the groups will enable different countries—ourselves in those parts of China in which they have particular interests. It is quite true that there are some parts of the world where trade cannot make its way, at any rate in the form of concessions, without diplomatic support. There is now another side to the matter. Diplomatic support depends on the willingness of capital to come forward and invest. For some years, at any rate, British capital was most reluctant to invest in Turkey, and it has not always been very forthcoming in China. I am not, however, a Foreign Secretary, and I regard it as our duty, whenever bona-fide British capital is forthcoming in any part of the world, and is applying for concessions to which there are no diplomatic objections, to give it the strongest support we can.

As to Tibet, great as that moment, when we had entered into a treaty which made China's position secure, she must needs attempt to conquer Tibet and turn it into a province of China, carrying her aggressive action as far as the Indian frontiers before she is resisted. That really means the most unreasonable action, of which we have great ground for complaint. But for that action there would have been no new Convention.

"The National Review" for June contained an article entitled "Germany and Ourselves," from the pen of Capt. Bertrand Stewart, who was for two years the inmate of a German prison, and writes from personal experience.

"His trial and conviction, which raised a storm at the time, will be remembered by many."

"Let us," he writes, "understand Germany's position."

"She has learnt that the policy of open hostility to England at all times does not pay, because it keeps us too much on the 'qui vive,' and because it strengthens the hands of those who urge that full preparations should be made to meet any German act of aggression. Hence a show of friendliness has been assumed in the hope that she may obtain concessions from us, and that the British nation, with its proverbially short memory, will be lulled into a feeling of false security. But what is really her present position as regards ourselves? There have been pleasant speeches by the German Ambassador. But has there been a reduction of one soldier or one sailor as a proof of this friendliness? On the contrary!"

"If the change of attitude indicated a real change of feeling towards England, it should have been accompanied by at least a decrease in the German navy."

"After dealing with the hunger for more land which the German Government do their utmost to foster amongst their people, and with the teaching of some of their leading writers that this land can be most easily obtained from us by war or threats of war, he adds: 'But besides land and money there are things of at least equal value to our people which we should sacrifice were we to give Germany her longed-for opportunity. These are freedom and the right to justice on all occasions.' He then compares our system of justice with the German. Among many extraordinary details he tells us that a prisoner may be kept six months in a cell waiting for a trial, and that the political exigencies of the moment, a peevish agent provocateur, the creature of the Government—and already convicted of every sort of crime—may try, but fail, to provoke the commission of some act against the law and yet be the only witness against the prisoner. This man's perjury, admitted in the secrecy of the Magistrate's room—as the Prosecution is careful to arrange—counts for nothing. Then, worst of all, a prisoner may be tried behind closed doors despite all his protests; lying statements, which the prisoner is given no chance to deny in public, may be published for political purposes; and a judgment given absolutely contrary to the evidence and the admissions of the Prosecution because it may be politically useful, or an agitation may be in progress for more ships."

"All this, according to their standard, is justice, and according to their view is right. Is this, and the Sabre Law exemplified at Zuber, and the treatment of their conquered provinces, a system which the most callous amongst us would wish to see imposed on any of our people, whatever their race?"

"We must realise that the preservation of the precious blessings of freedom and justice depends on our keeping ourselves strong enough to prevent Germany, defeating us and forcing her system and her 'justice' on our people."

"When Germany increases her armaments, we must do likewise. When Germany reduces her armaments, we can think of doing likewise, but not till then."

"Never must we by any show of friendliness or by any soft words, whatever may be the spokesman, be lulled into a feeling of security. The methods of the ruling class in Germany change, but behind it all, with their ever-increasing naval and military forces, they always pursue their unaltered aim. Co-operation throughout the Empire, real efficiency in all branches of our defensive services, and the readiness of everyone to take his share in the defence of the Mother Country and the great Dominions can alone bring us security."

[Since the above was written much has happened to indicate that Germany is not quite so formidable as she was believed to be.—Ed.—C.M.]

THE GERMAN MENACE

A WARNING NOTE.

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BIG BLAZE AT WUCHOW.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WUCHOW, Aug. 10.

A fire broke out this evening at 8.30 p.m. within the wall of Wuchow city, burning apparently in the street immediately within the smaller South gate. Many buildings were soon involved and the flames spread both along that street and up the Fu Hsing—the lane leading towards the principal Temple. This is quite close to the Tongki Kwi premises of the Christian Missionary Alliance, and for a time their fine girls' school (only opened last year) was in danger. The flames spread to the city wall, and this proved an effective barrier. When I left, the Fu Hsing fire was nearly subdued, and the fire near the wall seemed to be under a bit of control. Telegraphic communication being impossible, I send this note by post.

The sole object of the new Convention was to give China, to agree to certain boundaries outside which Tibet should be autonomous and not interfered with. I am sorry to say that for China, have not signed the Convention, but I still hope she may. If she does not, and remains in a state of anarchy, it is in future which divides the Indian frontiers, the consequences, I think, must be disastrous to her, and, I think, must be a great loss to the world. The matter should be taken up very seriously with the Chinese Government.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

GREAT BRITAIN AT WAR WITH AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

BIG BATTLE IN BELGIUM IMMINENT.

SPLENDID RESPONSE BY BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

TERRIFIC CANNONADING AT TONGRES.

London, Aug. 12, 3.35 p.m.
A telegram from Maasticht says that terrific cannonading took place in the forenoon from Tongres.

(Maasticht is the capital of Dutch Limburg and Tongres is in Belgian Limburg, with a population of 10,000.—Ed.)

GERMAN ADVANCE GUARDS FALLING BACK.

London, Aug. 12, 6.20 p.m.
Belgium announces officially that the German advance guards have begun falling back on the main army.

There is no other news.

WHERE THE GERMAN TROOPS ARE.

London, Aug. 12.
The Official Press Bureau announces that there is reason to believe that the mass of German troops on the western frontier are distributed between Thionville and Liege, and that Lorraine is held comparatively lightly.

THE "GOEBEN" AND "BRESLAU."

London, Aug. 12.
The Official Press Bureau says there is strong reason for believing that the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau have taken refuge in the Dardanelles where they will be dismantled and interned.

AUSTRIA BLOCKADING MONTENEGRO.

London, Aug. 12, 6.20 p.m.
Austria has begun to blockade Montenegro.

Montenegro has given the German Minister his passports.

"GOEBEN" AND "BRESLAU" IN THE DARDANELLES.

London, Aug. 12, 6.40 p.m.
The German cruisers, Goeben and Breslau have entered the Dardanelles and are searching for foreign steamers.

(The "Goeben" is a battle cruiser completed in 1912. She has a displacement of 22,640 tons and is equipped with 10.11 in. and 12 5.0 in. guns. The "Breslau" is an armoured cruiser, also of 1912. She has a displacement of 4,800 tons and is fitted with 12 4.1 in. guns.—Ed.)

"SAFETY OF TRADE ALMOST ENTIRELY SECURED."

The safety of trade is thus almost entirely secured.

75,000 BRITISH TROOPS ON THE CONTINENT.

We learn on good authority that by now there are 75,000 British troops in Europe, passing through France and Belgium to oppose the Germans and Austrians.

THE BELGIAN FRONTIER.

The German military movements indicate that they are now avoiding the hill country of the frontier and making on low-lying places so as to enable their infantry to have full scope.

The whole of the Belgian frontier is strongly fortified and provisioned, as are also the Liege forts.

RUSSIANS DEFEATING AUSTRIANS.

London, Aug. 11.
It is officially announced at St. Petersburg that in consequence of Russian successes in minor engagements the Austrians are evacuating Radziwilef, close to the Galician frontier near Lemberg.

SUPERIORITY OF FRENCH CAVALRY.

London, Aug. 12.
A French official dispatch emphasises that every fort along the whole of the line from Liege to Belfort is intact. Only small groups of Germans entered the town of Liege under cover of the darkness. Some small and unimportant engagements occurred between the French and the Germans. The French cavalry in all the contacts showed superiority.

GERMAN CAVALRY ADVANCING INTO BELGIUM.

London, Aug. 11.
The German armies are marching from Liege into the heart of Belgium. The German cavalry is advancing all along the front of the allied armies and a hot cavalry engagement is proceeding.

The River Aisne, which was mentioned yesterday in a message by the Official Press Bureau, is a small Belgian stream and not the French river of that name.

PRELIMINARIES TO A BIG BATTLE.

London, Aug. 11.
The Germans are methodically reconnoitering the district of Hesbay, west of Liege. Cavalry patrols, followed by infantry, are pushing forward in the direction of Namur, over which aeroplanes are frequently flying.

There have been cavalry skirmishes near Tirmonst and 6,000 Germans with guns have seized the railway station of Landen, 24 miles west of Liege.

These movements are evidently preliminaries to a big battle.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIEGE FORTS.

London, Aug. 1.
It is believed that the forts at Liege are still untaken.

BELGIANS REOCCUPY LANDEN.

London, Aug. 12, 6.15 a.m.
The Belgians have reoccupied Landen, an important railway junction in the province of Liege.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS BELIEVED TO BE IN ALSACE.

London, Aug. 11.
The Official Press Bureau states that there is every indication that Austrian troops have entered Alsace.

GERMANS EVACUATING SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

London, Aug. 11.
A coasting steamer, which has arrived at Capetown, reports that the Germans have evacuated Swakopmund and Luderitzbacht (the principal harbours of the German South-West Africa Protectorate.)

SOUTH AFRICA AND THE MOTHERLAND.

London, Aug. 11.
It is officially announced in Capetown that the Imperial Government, acting on the suggestion of the Union Government, since the outbreak of the war decided to remove the Imperial troops and they will organise and equip an adequate force for replacing the Imperial troops.

SPLENDID RESPONSE BY BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

London, Aug. 11.
It is officially announced that during twelve hours on Monday 4,700 men joined the British Army. The prompt response which is being made to Lord Kitchener's appeal for volunteers has enabled him to decide the framework of the new army.

BRITISH VOLUNTEERS FOR SERVICE "OVERSEAS."

London, Aug. 11.
It is officially announced that besides the Territorial as which for some time past have accepted liability to serve overseas, further Volunteers are now being asked to follow their example. Great response is anticipated. It is probable that whole Brigades, entire Divisions, may come forward.

YEOMANRY REGIMENTS VOLUNTEER.

The South Midland Mounted Brigade, consisting of three Yeomanry Regiments with artillery, etc., have volunteered for service abroad.

LOCAL ITEMS.

PROCLAMATION.

Great Britain At War With Austria-Hungary.

The following proclamation was issued to-day as Government Gazette Extraordinary—
Francis Henry May,
Governor.

By His Excellency Sir Francis Henry May, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same.

I, Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies Vice-Admiral of the same being satisfied thereof by information given by me do hereby proclaim that war has broken out between His Majesty and Austria-Hungary.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony at Victoria, Hongkong, this 13th day of August, 1914.
By Command,
CLARENCE,
Clerk of the Council.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

The P. & O. s.s. Himalaya has also, it is stated, been taken over by the Admiralty. This vessel, we hear, was purloined by a German cruiser between Singapore and Hongkong, but has now got clear away. The German Consul and the German Vice-Consul at Singapore arrived on the s.s. Himalaya this morning at willowbrook for Shanghai. Meanwhile the officials are accommodated at the Hongkong Hotel.

The following quotation is taken from a letter received to-day from Amoy:—"The 'Bramble' is supposed to be being controlled and the R.A.L. s.s. 'Andalusia,' which went out yesterday morning, came back pretty quick!"

(H.M.S. "Bramble" is laid up in Kowloon, perhaps it was the "Clio" or one of her class that chased the German ship to port.—Ed.)

JAPANESE COLLIER FIRED AT.

A Japanese collier was last night fired upon from the Lyemun forts. The vessel, it appears, neglected certain shots and did not stop at the Examination Station. A Government boat to the collier's assistance.

P. & O. VESSEL AS A HOSPITAL SHIP.

The P. & O. Delta has been taken over by Naval Authorities, and at present lies alongside the Naval Yard quay, stated that she is to be fitted out as a hospital ship.

THE "EMPRESS."

The s.s. Empress of Japan, which arrived at the Kowloon Dock this morning. The sailing of the Empress from Hongkong on Sept. 2 has been cancelled.

GUN PRACTICE.

In order to obviate any chance of misunderstanding, we are asked by Major H. G. Sergeant, R.A., in gunnery, to publish the following item of news.
Gun practice will be carried out by the Garrison Artillery from the following works and on the following days:
Mount Davis, Tuesday, 18th August, in a S.W. direction.
Stoncutters, Wednesday, 19th August, in a S.W. direction.

Pakshawan, Saturday, 22nd August, in a N.E. direction.
Should the weather conditions be unfavourable the practices will be postponed until the following days, Sunday.

NOTICE TO SPECIAL CLERKS.

The Captain Superintendent of Police has asked the Messrs. Lau asked the Police to notify the Special Police doing the Peak that there will be a drill at the Central Police Station (at 4 o'clock) at 5.15 p.m. sharp.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

DASTROUS FIRE IN A BELGIAN CHURCH.

London, Aug. 11.
Fourteen women and girls have been killed and fifty injured in a panic in a church at Louviere, Belgium, caused by a slight outbreak of fire while mass was being celebrated.

A "SNATCHER" SMARTLY SENTENCED.

To the credit of the Chinese interpreter at the West Point Station lies the discovery of an ear-ring snatched from a Chinese woman near the Taping Theatre. The man was seen running by two Chinese lookouts in plain clothes. One of them gave chase and caught him. He was taken back to the theatre and a search made for the ear-ring but without success. He was then taken to the police station and searched but the ear-ring could not be found until the interpreter told the police to look into his mouth. The ear-ring was then discovered beneath the man's tongue.

A consultation with the records showed that the prisoner had been banished in 1912 for five years after doing two terms of imprisonment.

Mr. Malburne, this morning sentenced prisoner to six months for snatching, six months for returning from banishment, and ordered him to receive two whippings of twelve strokes each and the stocks for four hours.

A NEW LIFEBOAT.

Propelled Without Oars.

A demonstration was recently given at the Surrey Commercial Dock of a new type of lifeboat, propelled by the crew or the passengers without oars. The demonstration was a private one. Board of Trade officials being present and conducting the trials. The new feature in the lifeboat is the use of a propeller, which is operated by a series of handles, which have merely to be worked backwards and forwards by those sitting on the centre seats. The motion is that frequently seen in hand drills. The twisting motion is caused by the passage of a spirally threaded shaft through the fixed nut. There is absolutely no skill required, and in a rough sea there is no chance of unskilled oarsmen losing their oars or "catching crab." The boat is the invention of Mr. Winsor, the well-known shipping firm of Furness, Withy, and Co. have been conducting the experiments. A "crew" of women made a short cruise in small week, and though the speed was not very great they were able to keep the boat well under control.

TSINGTAU'S DEFENCES.

"Military Expert" writing in the China Daily Press has the following interesting paragraph:—

The only point of mobilization in the Far East for Germany is at Tsingtau, and it is there that all persons under call for military service will be concentrated for the defense of Germany's sole outpost in this part of the world.

Tsingtau has some defences, perhaps sufficient for the protection of German warships that may take refuge there, in case whatever combination is formed may possess superior naval force in this part of the world. The German reservists who live in the Far East will make an appreciable addition to the garrison at Tsingtau. Presumably there is no intention to transport them to Germany, for the numbers are not enough to make any impression on the course of the war there. This is also true of Austrian reservists out here.

Russia, of course, has a military and naval foothold in the Far East, concentrating at Vladivostok, and it is there that her naval force in this region will concentrate.

BRIDGE DISASTER IN JAPAN.

Over 400 soldiers attached to the Akabane Battalion and 2 guns are now stationed at the Military Arsenal at Maebashi, Japan. Early on the morning of July 18, about 150 soldiers proceeded to the Tone River and, while they were engaged in building a pontoon bridge one of the iron beams containing a number of men collapsed. The river was in flood at the time and it was recognized that the engineers were taking considerable risk in proceeding with the task. At first nobody appears to have noticed the accident, but eventually soldiers at work on another bridge lower down the river noticed the overturned float approaching. Fearing that a serious accident had occurred a number of soldiers assembled on the bridge to secure the float as it passed. Unfortunately, the bridge proved to be unequal to the strain and suddenly collapsed, throwing over 30 soldiers into the swollen river. Every effort was made to rescue the men, but when the roll was called later it was found that 17 were missing.

Says the World:—Lord Kitchener, bearing his new sashon lightly, and looking younger than ever, showed his real interest in tropical agriculture (in Egypt and the Sudan) he has turned his sword into a ploughshare, by presiding at a meeting of the International Congress on Tropical Agriculture when cotton, which is of such immense importance to Egypt, and the Sudan, was under discussion. As he showed in his brief replies he is the same man of few words as ever, but the flight of time was manifest when he came to read a paper on Egypt and Cotton, and had to use spectacles.

SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Physicians prescribe Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy because it relieves cramps in the stomach and intestinal pain quicker than any preparation they can compound. It can be bought from any chemist. A bottle will keep for years, and no home is complete without it. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

Weismann's

For BREAD

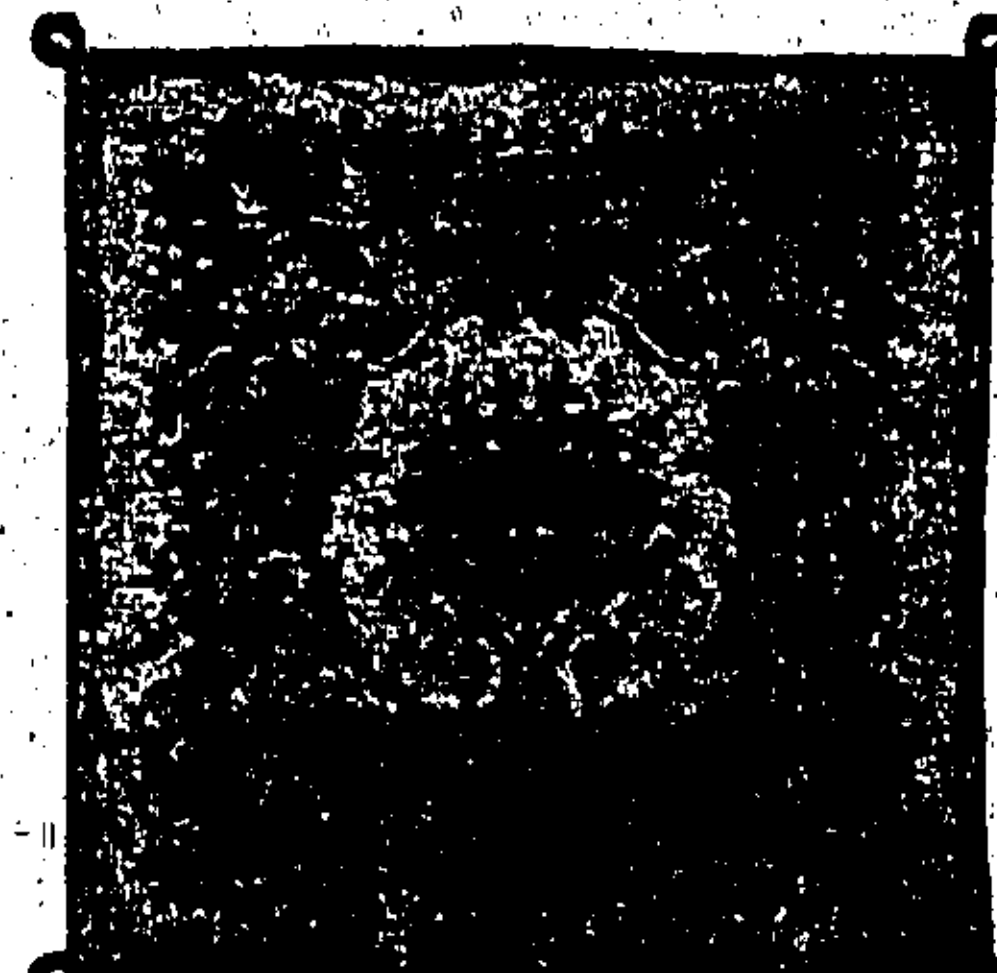
Weismann's

For CAKES

Weismann's

For CHOCOLATES

WHITEAWAY'S Annual Summer Sale. ARTISTIC FURNISHINGS AT BARGAIN PRICE.



VALUE IN CUSHIONS.
Tapestry top with satin back well filled.
1.50
And in better qualities at 2.25 2.75 EACH.

Muslin Cushion Covers filled and Embroidered
1.25 1.75 2.25

A New Line of Embroidered Crash Covers.
SALE PRICE 2.00 EACH.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co. Ltd.
20 Des Voeux Road.

A "PEG" WORTH TAKING!

"KING GEORGE IV"

Scotch Whisky

Known and appreciated everywhere for its purity, age, and digestive properties.

One of the principal brands of the
DISTILLERS COMPANY, LIMITED

Largest Scotch Whisky Distillers in the World.
Capital employed over £2,000,000.
EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.



Gande, Price & Co. Ltd.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEE

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

KASHIMA MARU.

Wharves and Godown Company, Ltd. at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and every can be obtained as soon as the

are handed. The goods are carried on unlicensed trucks and given to the countrymen, Noon, To-Day. The goods not cleared by the 18th August are subject to rent. Damaged Photographs must be left in the hands of the Customs for examination by the Customs and the Co.'s representatives if any. The goods must be cleared within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after that date they cannot be cleared. No claims will be admitted for the goods have left the Godown since.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN
PORTS & MANILA.

above-mentioned vessel having
and Consignees of Cargo are hereby
to send in their bills of lading for
signature and take immediate
of Cargo from alongside. Cargo
discharge will be landed im-
ately at Consignees risk and expense.
remaining on board THURSDAY
August 13th, 1914, at 5 p.m. will be
to landing charges and if under

UNDAY, August 17th, 1914. at 5 p.m.
subject to both landing and storage
Fire Insurance whatever will be
chafed and otherwise damaged cargo

MONDAY, August 17th, 1914 at 5 p.m.
 subject to both landing and storage
 charges.
 Fire Insurance whatever will be
 charged and otherwise damaged cargo
 is to be reimbursed as the above. Comptroller
 on MONDAY, August 17th,
 at 10 A.M.
 claims will be entertained unless
 demanded by short delivery note or list
 of exceptions taken at the time of delivery
 and signed for and on behalf
 of the consignee.
 claims must be filed on or before
 the 10th, 1914, otherwise they will
 not be recognized.
 R. C. MORTON,
 Comm.
 Hongkong, August 10, 1914. 917

HERN' LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
AMSTERDAM, MIDDLESBRO.
LONDON AND STRAITS.
 Steamship
BENLOMOND.
 consignees of cargo are hereby informed

claims against the steamer must be
presented to the Undersigned on or before
the 1st August, or they will not be re-

broken, chafed, and damaged Goods be left in the Godowns, where they are examined on the 17th August at

Fire Insurance has been effected.
 of Lading will be counterseigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
 Agents,
 Hongkong, August 10, 1914. 215

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE S.S. LENOX.
 of **GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND**
STRAITS.
 Consignees of Cargo are hereby
 informed that all Goods are
 landed at their risk into the
 wharves of Holt's Wharf at Kowloon
 and/or from the wharves delivery
 is obtained.
 Claims will be admitted after the
 17th inst. for the Godown and all Goods
 remaining undelivered after the 17th inst.
 subject to rent.
 Claims against the Steamer must be
 presented to the Vudesignated on or before
 the 17th inst., or they will not be re-
 ceived.
 Broken, Chafed, and Damaged Goods
 to be left in the Godowns where they
 shall be examined on the 17th inst.
 Fire Insurance has been effected.
 of Lading will be counterseigned by
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
 Agents,
 Hongkong, August 10, 1914. 216

CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.
 E. Co's Steamship *Yachting*, having arrived from the above Ports. Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed their Goods will be delivered from this date.
 In respect of the discharge or re-shipment on board after 4 p.m. the 8th inst. is delayed at 4 p.m.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

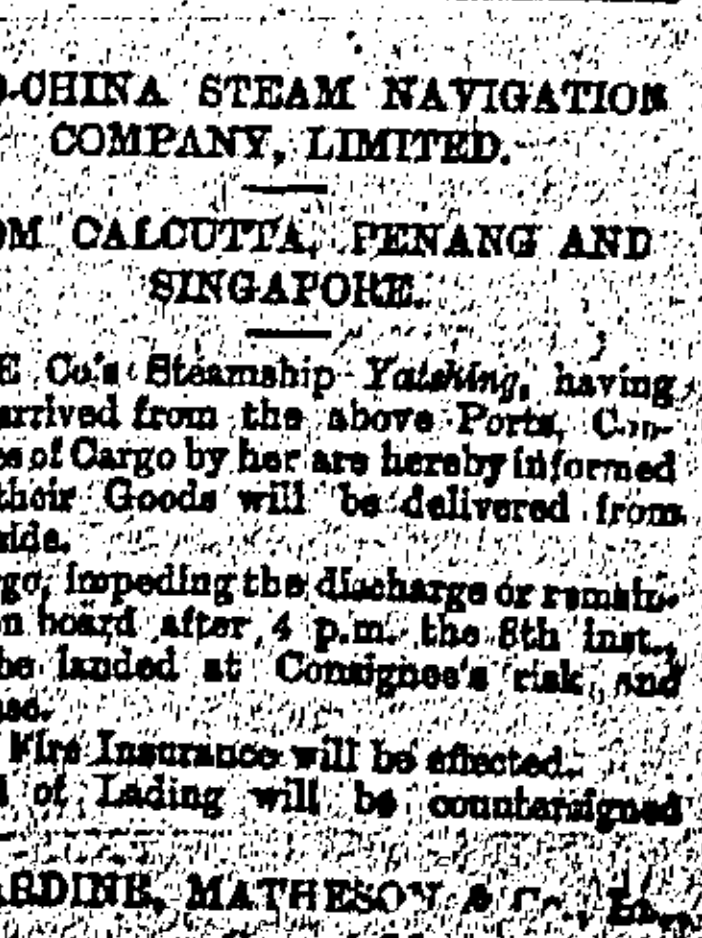
E. Co.'s Steamship *Yachting*, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignments of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from the 1st inst. onwards.

Cargo, impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m. the 8th inst. will be landed at Consignee's risk, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Cargo of Lading will be counter-signed.

BERNARD, MATHESON & CO., Ltd.

CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.



CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

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COMPANY, LIMITED.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

S. Co.'s Steamship *Yachting*, having
arrived from the above Port, Com-
pany's Cargo by her is hereby informed
their Goods will be delivered from
side.

Cargo, impeding the discharge or trans-
shipment, heard after 4 p.m. the 6th inst.,
be landed at Consignee's risk, and
insurance will be effected.

Cargo Lading will be counterchecked
by the Company's Agents.

ROBERT MATHESON & CO., Ltd.

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ROBERT MATHESON & CO., Ltd.

TO LET

LARGE AIRY HOUSE containing 13 rooms at the back of Electric Tramway Company suitable for big family or private boarding house, 3 bedrooms facing Bowring canal. Moderate terms.

Apply to—
A. G. BEWLETT,
Architect No. 22, Queen's Rd. Central.
Or The Lau Tai Insurance Co.,
54 Bonham Strand East.
Hongkong, August 5, 1914. 904

TO LET

FROM 1st SEPTEMBER, 1914.
IN CANTON ON SHAMKIN Lot 55. The premises now in the occupation of the BANK OF TAIWAN Ltd.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co. Ltd.,
Hongkong, August 5, 1914. 899

TO LET

LARGE airy front room on upper level—cool—well—furnished—good view of the harbour.
Apply to—
"X.N.X."
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, August 11, 1914. 920

TO LET

HOUSES IN KOWLOON, furnished or unfurnished. Immediate possession.
Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUATION.
Hongkong, August 10, 1914. 911

TO LET

DOWN in 1st Borne Street.
Apply HONGKONG ICE CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, May 21, 1914. 843

TO LET

A HACIENDA No. 74, Mount Kailash Road.
Apply CHATEAU & M. DY.
No. 5, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, April 2, 1914. 415

TO LET

TO BE LET from 1st August, AINAI VILLAS No. 3, Austin Avenue, Kowloon, comprising 5 big airy rooms etc.
Apply to—
PATELL & Co.
79, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, August 5, 1914. 903

TO LET

TOP FLAT HUMPHREYS BUILDINGS, Kowloon. Immediate occupation if desired.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co. Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, August 1, 1914.

TO LET

QUEEN'S BUILDING.
1st Floor, reduced to 1st degree. Suitable for the level of the sea in inches, yards and feet.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, June 16, 1914. 73

TO LET

OFFICES in HOTEL MANSIONS, From 1st September next.
Apply to—
HENRY HUMPHREYS,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, July 7, 1914. 892

TO LET

ROOMS, suitable for Offices, on the 2nd Floor of Bello Buildings, 31, Wyndham Street.
Apply to—
P. A. XAVIER,
Care of Hongkong Printing Press.
Hongkong, July 11, 1914. 818

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear.



CHERRY & CO.
FELDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 26, 1914.

If you happen to be late your meals will be courteously and promptly served for the same. Only at the ALEXANDRA CAFE.

To-day's Advertisements

PEAK CLUB.

THE BAND will play as usual in the grounds on SATURDAY night next 18th instant. It was a selection of music will be performed in the Ball Room.
ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.
Hongkong, August 12, 1914. 925

TO LET

BOARD and Residence in private family on upper level.
Apply to—
"PAX."
c/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, August 13, 1914. 921

CHEN KWONG & CO., LD

GENERAL IMPORT & EXPORT

CANTON
LARGE WHOLESALE & RETAIL STORE:
FURNITURE, Drapery, Groceries, Boots and Shoes.
Makers of Jewellery, Lacquerware, Crockery Ware.
Ironmongery, Wine and Spirits.
Foreign Clothes for gentlemen made to order by our own tailors.
Large assortment of Chinese Silks and Foreign Goods of every description.
All goods sold at reasonable Prices.
The Cheapest and Best place in Canton & Hongkong to buy Chinese and Foreign Goods.
SUP PAT POO STREET.
Tel. No. 1406. CANTON and
Nos. 237, 239, Des Voeux Road
and No. 120, Connaught Road Central.
Tel. No. 811. Hongkong.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY.

HONGKONG DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

AUGUST 13, 1914.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladstock	7 a.	30.70	77	71	sw	1	bc
Yamuro	7 a.	30.71	77	71	sw	1	bc
Hakodate	7 a.	30.71	77	71	sw	1	bc
Tokio	7 a.	30.71	77	71	sw	1	bc
Kochi	7 a.	30.71	77	71	sw	1	bc
Nagasaki	7 a.	30.71	77	71	sw	1	bc
Kagoshima	7 a.	30.71	77	71	sw	1	bc
Osima	7 a.	30.71	77	71	sw	1	bc
Naha	7 a.	30.71	77	71	sw	1	bc
Ishijima	7 a.	30.71	77	71	sw	1	bc
Bonin Island	7 a.	30.71	77	71	sw	1	bc
Chelco	7 a.	30.71	77	71	sw	1	bc
Yokohama	7 a.	30.71	77	71	sw	1	bc
Hankow	7 a.	30.71	77	71	sw	1	bc
Shanghai	7 a.	30.71	77	71	sw	1	bc
Kinkiang	7 a.	30.71	77	71	sw	1	bc
Changshai	7 a.	30.71	77	71	sw	1	bc
Yuefai	7 a.	30.71	77	71	sw	1	bc
Shanghai	7 a.	30.71	77	71	sw	1	bc
Shanghai	7 a.	30.71	77	71	sw	1	bc
Shanghai	7 a.	30.71	77	71	sw	1	bc
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Shanghai	7 a.	30.71	77	71	sw	1	bc
Shanghai	7 a.	30.71	77	71	sw	1	bc
Shanghai	7 a.	30.71	77	71	sw	1	bc
Shanghai	7 a.	30.71	77	71	sw	1	bc
Shanghai	7 a.	30.71	77				